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# FEDERAL REGISTER

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*Washington, Friday, September 3, 1937*

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER

EXCUSING FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FROM DUTY ON SEPTEMBER  
17, 1937

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. On Friday, September 17, 1937, the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, the several executive departments, independent establishments, and other governmental agencies in the District of Columbia, including the Government Printing Office and the Navy Yard and naval stations, shall be closed at 1 o'clock p. m. or at such other hour as they, under their regulations, regularly close on Saturdays; and all employees in the Federal service in the District of Columbia and in the field service of the executive departments, independent establishments, and other agencies of the Government, except those who may for special public reasons be excluded from the provisions of this order by the heads of their respective departments, establishments, or agencies, or those whose absence from duty would be inconsistent with the provisions of existing law, shall be excused from duty on that day after the hour at which the departments, establishments, or agencies in which they work are closed in accordance with this order.

2. For the purpose of this order, in establishments or agencies in which the employees work in shifts such employees shall, subject to the foregoing provisions, be excused from duty after four hours of work on the said day.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
August 31, 1937.

[No. 7700]

[F. R. Doc. 37-2675; Filed, September 1, 1937; 2:22 p. m.]

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

### Bureau of Customs.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1937

#### Correction

Chapter VI, Article 354, subsection (g), of Customs Regulations of the United States, 1937, filed with the Division of Federal Register on August 23, 1937 at 3:17 p. m., reads as follows:

(g) No special permit will be required for the delivery of importations for which informal entry is permitted as provided for in article 344.

This subsection was omitted from the August 25, 1937, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER and should be inserted immediately following subsection (f) of Article 354 printed on page 1811.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

G. S. Q. R. Series 4, No. 3

Issued September 2, 1937

[General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 4, No. 2]

#### SUGAR CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1937

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1937, approved September 1, 1937 (hereinafter referred to as the "act"), I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in order to carry out the powers vested in me by the said act, do hereby make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of these regulations,<sup>1</sup> which shall have the force and effect of law and shall remain in force and effect until amended or superseded by orders or regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### I

1. It is hereby determined, pursuant to section 201 of the said act, that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in the continental United States for the calendar year 1937 is 7,042,733 short tons of sugar, raw value.

#### II

1. There are hereby established, pursuant to section 202 of the said act, for domestic sugar-producing areas, for the calendar year 1937, the following quotas:

#### Areas and Quotas in Terms of Short Tons, Raw Value

Domestic beet sugar, 1,633,361; mainland cane sugar, 442,793; Hawaii, 988,551; Puerto Rico, 840,954; Virgin Islands, 9,396.

2. There are hereby established, pursuant to section 202 of the said act, for foreign countries and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, for the calendar year 1937, the following quotas:

#### Areas and Quotas in Terms of Short Tons, Raw Value

Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, 1,085,304; Cuba, 2,014,538; foreign countries other than Cuba, 27,836.

3. The quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is hereby prorated, pursuant to section 202 of the said act, among such countries as follows:

<sup>1</sup> These regulations shall not apply to (1) the first 10 tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba; (2) the first 10 tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, for religious, sacramental, educational, or experimental purposes; (3) liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba, in individual sealed containers not in excess of one and one-tenth gallons each; or (4) any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in the United States for the distillation of alcohol, or for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed.



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## Countries and quotas in pounds

Argentina, 14,577; Australia, 204; Belgium, 294,308; Brazil, 1,197; British Malaya, 26; Canada, 564,205; China and Hong Kong, 288,114; Colombia, 267; Costa Rica, 20,597; Czechoslovakia, 263,302; Dominican Republic, 6,668,480; Dutch East Indies, 211,384; Dutch West Indies, 6; France, 175; Germany, 117; Guatemala, 334,902; Haiti, Republic of, 921,614; Honduras, 3,432,568; Italy, 1,751; Japan, 4,009; Mexico, 6,031,877; Netherlands, 217,865; Nicaragua, 10,221,004; Peru, 11,114,100; Salvador, 8,208,542; United Kingdom, 350,667; Venezuela, 290,002; subtotal, 49,455,860; unallotted reserve, 6,216,140; total, 55,672,000.

## III

1. The quotas established in paragraph 1 of section II hereof for the following listed areas may be filled by direct

consumption sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

*Areas and amounts of direct consumption sugar in terms of short tons, raw value*

Hawaii, 29,616; Puerto Rico, 126,033; Virgin Islands, 0.

2. The quotas established in paragraph 2 of section II hereof for the following listed areas may be filled by direct consumption sugar not in excess of the following amount for each such area:

*Areas and Amount of Direct Consumption Sugar in Terms of Short Tons, Raw Value*

Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, 80,214; Cuba, 375,000.

## IV

There are hereby established, pursuant to section 208 of the said act, for foreign countries, for the calendar year 1937, quotas for liquid sugar as follows:

*Countries and Quotas in Terms of Wine Gallons of 72% Total Sugar Content*

Cuba, 7,970,558; Dominican Republic, 830,894; Other foreign countries, 0.

## V

1. For the calendar year 1937, all persons are hereby forbidden, pursuant to section 209 of the said act, from bringing or importing into the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or any foreign country, any sugar or liquid sugar after the quota for such area, or the proration of any such quota, has been filled.

2. For the calendar year 1937, all persons are hereby forbidden from shipping, transporting or marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported, or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugar beets or sugarcane grown in either the domestic beet sugar area or the mainland cane sugar area after the quota for such area has been filled.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia, City of Washington, this 2nd day of September, 1937.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2679; Filed, September 2, 1937; 12:39 p. m.]

## Farm Security Administration

[Memorandum No. 732]

## CHANGE OF OFFICIAL NAME OF RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION TO FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me in Executive Order No. 7530,<sup>1</sup> dated December 31, 1936, as amended by Executive Order No. 7557<sup>2</sup> of February 19, 1937, and supplemented by Executive Order No. 7649<sup>3</sup> of June 29, 1937, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. In view of the fact that the Administration established by me in the Department of Agriculture under the foregoing Executive Orders, as the "Resettlement Administration", is now carrying out a program which involves resettlement activities only as a minor part of its functions, the name of said Administration is hereby changed, effective September 1, 1937, to "Farm Security Administration." The Administrator of the Resettlement Administration shall continue to perform the same functions and be subject to the same limitations as have heretofore been prescribed, but shall,

<sup>1</sup> 2 F. R. 9 (DI).

<sup>2</sup> 2 F. R. 411 (DI).

<sup>3</sup> 2 F. R. 1359 (DI).

pursuant to the foregoing change, be hereafter known as the "Administrator of the Farm Security Administration."

2. In addition to the functions heretofore vested in it under said Executive Orders, the Administrator of said Administration shall further perform such of the functions vested in me under Titles I and II, and related sections of Title IV, of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as may from time to time be hereafter prescribed.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE, *Secretary*.

September 1, 1937.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2676; Filed, September 1, 1937; 4:30 p. m.]

## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION.

[FCA 60]

### LOST, STOLEN, DESTROYED, MUTILATED OR DEFACED DEBENTURES

Chapter IV of the compilation of rules and regulations of the Farm Credit Administration, filed with the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register on December 31, 1935, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section designated as section 804, as follows:

(a) *Authorization for relief.*—Whenever a debenture issued by an individual Federal intermediate credit bank, or a consolidated debenture, is lost, stolen, destroyed, or so mutilated or defaced as to impair its value to the owner, the Intermediate Credit Commissioner may authorize the issuance of a new debenture in lieu thereof upon the owner's compliance with the following requirements:

(b) *Application.*—In the event of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of a debenture issued by a Federal intermediate credit bank, or a consolidated debenture, the owner or his authorized representative, to protect his interest, should immediately file an application with the Intermediate Credit Commissioner for the issuance of another debenture in lieu thereof. Such application must be filed within a reasonable time after the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement is discovered.

(c) *Affidavit of loss.*—The owner of the debenture which has been lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed, or his authorized representative, shall furnish to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner his affidavit, duly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, setting forth:

(1) That he is the lawful owner (or authorized representative of the owner) of such debenture, and that he is legally entitled to its possession;

(2) A complete identification of such debenture, including serial number, date of issue, face amount, date of maturity, and interest rate;

(3) A detailed statement of the circumstances surrounding the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of such debenture;

(4) A statement that the affidavit is made for the purpose of obtaining a new debenture, and an undertaking that, should the original debenture come into possession or control of the deponent, he will immediately surrender it to the Farm Credit Administration.

(d) *Bond of indemnity.*—

(1) The owner of a lost, stolen, or destroyed debenture or his authorized representative, shall also furnish to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner a bond of indemnity in a penal amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest to maturity of the said debenture, plus 10 per cent, with corporate surety satisfactory to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner, with conditions to indemnify and save harmless the Farm Credit Administration and any and all Federal intermediate credit banks and officers, employees and representatives thereof, of and from all liability, loss, claims or demands, arising in any manner by reason or on account of the debenture for which the issuance of another is requested.

(2) The owner of a mutilated or defaced debenture, or his authorized representative, shall, before another debenture is issued in lieu thereof, surrender such debenture or as much thereof as remains, to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner, and shall, if required by him, also furnish him a bond of indemnity in a penal sum satisfactory to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner, with corporate surety and conditions as above stated.

(3) A bond of indemnity which is otherwise satisfactory will be accepted if the corporation which is surety thereon holds a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury as being acceptable on surety bonds. A list of such corporations (Section of Surety Bonds Form #356) may be obtained from the United States Treasury.

(e) *Additional evidence of loss.*—The owner of a lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed debenture, or his authorized representative, shall also furnish such other and further evidence relating to the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of the debenture for which a new debenture is requested, as may be required by the Intermediate Credit Commissioner in any specific case.

(f) *Recovery of debenture reported lost, stolen, or destroyed.*—If a debenture reported lost, stolen, or destroyed is recovered by the owner, or his authorized representative, prior to the issuance of a new debenture in lieu thereof, the Intermediate Credit Commissioner should be notified immediately, whereupon the application for the issuance of the new debenture will be cancelled, and any bond and affidavits relative thereto will be returned to the owner, or his authorized representative. If the original debenture is recovered by the owner, or his authorized representative, after a new debenture in lieu thereof has been issued, the said original shall be returned to the Intermediate Credit Commissioner for cancellation.

(g) *Immaterial mutilation or defacement.*—Where a mutilation or defacement of a debenture is so slight that the debenture may be identified fully, and the missing fragments could not by any possibility form the basis of a claim against the Farm Credit Administration or any Federal intermediate credit bank, the Intermediate Credit Commissioner, upon application therefor, and the surrender of the defaced or mutilated debenture, may authorize the issuance of a new debenture in lieu thereof without requiring an affidavit or indemnity bond, or such debenture may be accepted and paid, at maturity, as if no mutilation or defacement had occurred.

[SEAL]

F. F. HILL, *Acting Governor*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2678; Filed, September 2, 1937; 12:08 p. m.]

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

[Order No. 23-B]

AMENDMENT TO ORDER NO. 23-A REQUIRING REPORTS TO BE FILED BY NOVEMBER 10, 1937, BY EVERY COMMON CARRIER CONCERNING AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF MESSAGES

The Telegraph Division at a special meeting held August 27, 1937, adopted the following Order:

The Telegraph Division having under consideration its Order No. 23-A:<sup>1</sup>

It is ordered, That, effective immediately, Telegraph Division Order No. 23-A be and is hereby amended as follows:

The dates in the last line of the third paragraph stated as—

September 2, 7, 11, 12, 15, 20 and 24, 1937.

shall be and are hereby amended to read as follows.

September 3, 9, 13, 14, 22, 25, and 26, 1937.

By the Commission, Telegraph Division.

[SEAL]

T. J. SLOWIE, *Secretary*.

[F. R. Doc. 37-2677; Filed, September 2, 1937; 9:52 a. m.]

<sup>1</sup> 2 F. R. 1667 (DI).

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION.

## Correction

The number of, and the date of filing of, the document entitled, "Authority for Extra-Regional Travel of Physicians", appearing in the issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER for September 2, 1937, printed on page 2102, should read as follows:

[F. R. Doc. 37-2669; Filed, September 1, 1937; 11:15 a. m.]

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PREPARATION, PRESENTATION, FILING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), and as President of the United States, I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the preparation, presentation, filing, and distribution of Executive orders and proclamations:

1. Proposed Executive orders and proclamations shall be prepared in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) A suitable title for the order or proclamation shall be provided.

(b) The authority under which the order or proclamation is promulgated shall be cited in the body thereof.

(c) Punctuation, capitalization, orthography, and other matters of style shall conform to the most recent edition of the Style Manual of the United States Government Printing Office.

(d) The spelling of geographic names shall conform to the most recent official decisions made pursuant to Executive Orders No. 27-A, of September 4, 1890, No. 399, of January 23, 1906, and No. 6680, of April 17, 1934.

(e) Descriptions of tracts of lands shall conform, so far as practicable, with the most recent edition of the Specifications for Descriptions of Tracts of Land for Use in Executive Orders and Proclamations, published by the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps.

(f) Proposed Executive orders and proclamations shall be typewritten on paper approximately 8 by 12½ inches, shall have a left-hand margin of approximately 2 inches and a right-hand margin of approximately 1 inch, and shall be double-spaced, except that quotations, tabulations, or descriptions of land may be single-spaced.

2. The proposed Executive order or proclamation shall first be submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

If the Director of the Bureau of the Budget approves it, he shall transmit it to the Attorney General for his consideration as to both form and legality. If the Attorney General approves it, he shall transmit it to the Director of the Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives. If it conforms to the requirements of paragraph 1 hereof, the Director of the Division of the Federal Register shall transmit it and three copies thereof to the President. If it is disapproved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget or the Attorney General, it shall not thereafter be presented to the President unless it is accompanied by the statement of the reasons for such disapproval.

3. If the order or proclamation is signed by the President, the original and two copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Director of the Division of the Federal Register for appropriate action in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Register Act: *Provided, however*, That the seal of the United States shall be affixed to the originals of all proclamations prior to such forwarding. The Division of the Federal Register shall cause to be placed upon the copies of all Executive orders and proclamations the following notation, to be signed by the Director or by some person authorized by him: "Certified to be a true copy of the original." The Division of the Federal Register shall number and shall supervise the promulgation, publication, and distribution of all Executive orders and proclamations.

4. The Division of the Federal Register shall cause a limited number of copies of the Executive orders and proclamations not required or authorized to be filed and published under the provisions of the Federal Register Act to be made available in slip form to the appropriate agencies of the Government.

5. The Division of the Federal Register shall file in the National Archives the originals of all Executive orders and proclamations.

6. The signed originals and copies of all Executive orders and proclamations heretofore promulgated and now in the custody of the Department of State shall be transferred to the National Archives.

7. Nothing in this order shall be construed to apply to treaties, conventions, protocols, and other international agreements, or proclamations thereof by the President.

8. This order shall become effective on March 12, 1936, and shall thereupon supersede Executive Order No. 6247, of August 10, 1933.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 18, 1936.

[No. 72981]